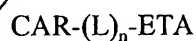


**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method of processing a silver bromoiodide photographic element comprising contacting the photographic element with a color developer for less than 120 seconds; wherein the photographic element comprises a support and more than one dye forming unit, and wherein the dye forming unit closest to the support contains an electron transfer agent releasing compound represented by the formula:



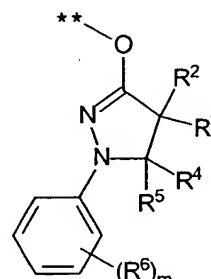
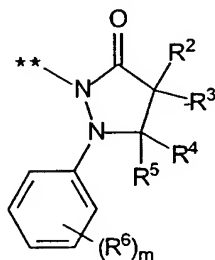
wherein:

CAR is a carrier moiety which is capable of releasing  $-(\text{L})_n\text{-ETA}$  on reaction with oxidized developing agent;

L is a divalent linking group, n is 0, 1, or 2; and

ETA is a releasable 1-aryl-3-pyrazolidinone electron transfer agent having a calculated log partition coefficient (c log P) greater than or equal to 2.40 bonded to L or CAR through either the nitrogen atom in the 2-position or the oxygen atom attached to the 3-position of the pyrazolidinone ring.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein ETA is represented by Formulas I or II



\*\*denotes point of attachment to  $\text{CAR}-(\text{L})_n$ ;

wherein:

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  each independently represents hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^7$  or

$\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)R}^7$  where  $\text{R}^7$  is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, or a heteroatom containing group;

$\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  each independently represents hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms;

$\text{R}^6$  is a substituent; and  $m$  is 0 to 5; wherein when  $m$  is greater than 1, the  $\text{R}^6$  substituents may form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are independently alkyl,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^7$  or  $\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)R}^7$  groups containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms;  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are hydrogen,  $\text{R}^6$  is independently a halogen, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an amido, sulfonamido, ester, cyano, sulfone, carbamoyl, uriedo group, or a heteroatom containing group or ring.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are hydrogen; and  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ , and  $\text{R}^6$  are as represented in the following table:

TABLE

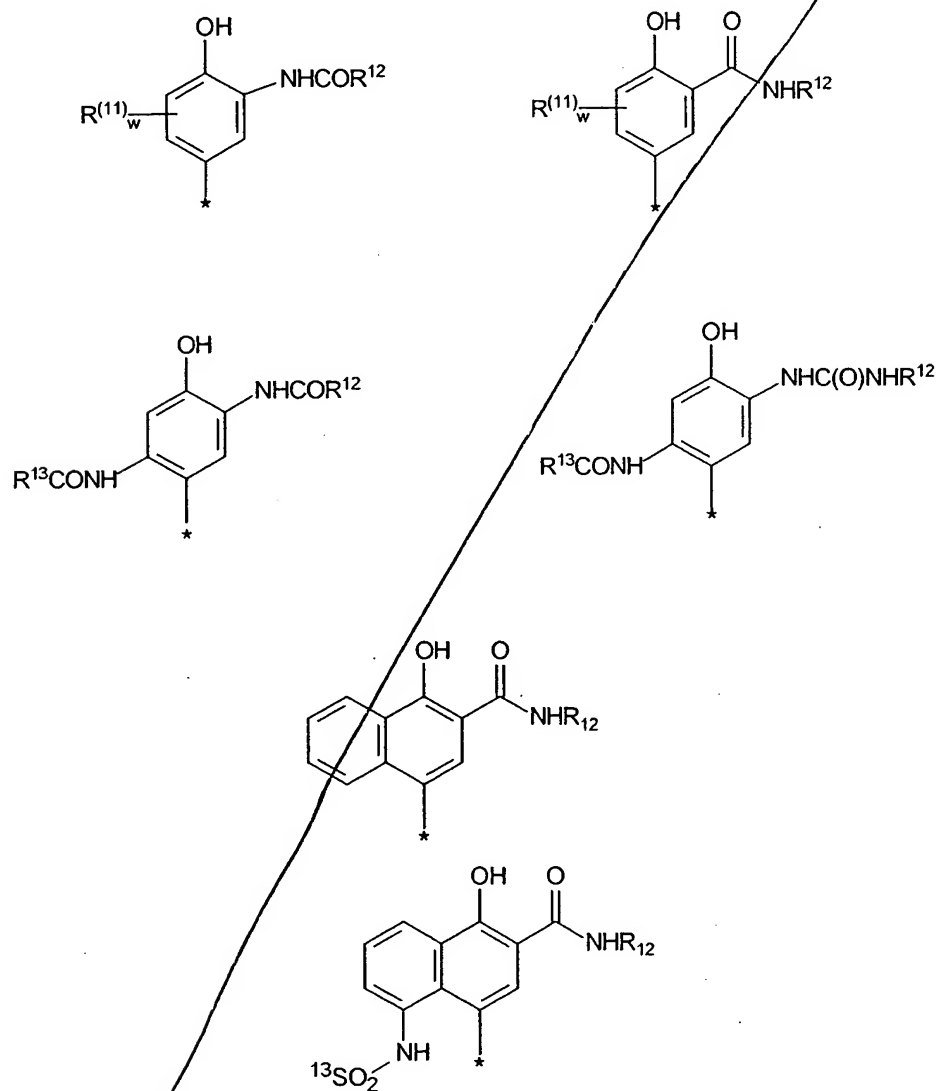
ETA No.	$\text{R}^2$	$\text{R}^3$	$\text{R}^6$
1	$\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)iPr}$	H
2	$\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)tBu}$	H
3	$\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)Et}$	p- $\text{CH}_3$
4	$\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)Et}$	3,4-dimethyl
5	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9\text{-n}$	p- $\text{OCH}_3$
6	$\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{OC(O)CH}_2\text{-O-(CH}_2)_2\text{S(CH}_2)_2\text{SMe}$	H

5. The method of claim 1 wherein CAR is a coupler moiety.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the coupler moiety is a phenol or naphthol coupler moiety.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the electron transfer agent releasing compound is contained in the emulsion layer at a concentration from about 6  $\mu\text{mole}/\text{m}^2$  to about 500  $\mu\text{mole}/\text{m}^2$ .

8. The method of claim 6 wherein the coupler moiety is represented by the structures:



\* denotes link to  $-(L)_n\text{-ETA}$

Sub  
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where  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are independently a ballast group, a hydrogen, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,  $R^{11}$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and w is 1 or 2.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the ETA has a calculated log partition coefficient (c log P) between and including 2.40 and 3.50.

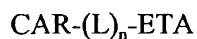
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the dye forming unit closest to the support is the red dye forming unit.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electron transfer agent releasing compound is contained in the least light sensitive layer of the dye forming unit.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the silver bromiodide photographic element is contacted with the color developer for 100 seconds or less.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the silver bromiodide photographic element is contacted with the color developer for 60 seconds or less.

14. A method of processing a silver bromiodide photographic element comprising contacting the photographic element with a color developer for 100 seconds or less; wherein the photographic element comprises a support and more than one dye forming unit, and wherein the dye forming unit closest to the support contains an electron transfer agent releasing compound represented by the formula:

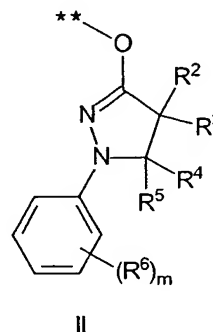
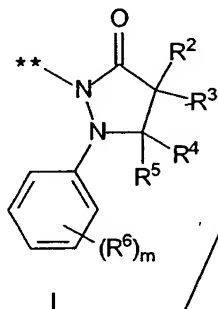


wherein:

CAR is a coupler moiety which is capable of releasing  $-(L)_n$ -ETA on reaction with oxidized developing agent;

L is a divalent linking group, n is 0, 1, or 2; and

ETA is a releasable 1-aryl-3-pyrazolidinone electron transfer agent having a calculated log partition coefficient (c log P) greater than or equal to 2.40 wherein ETA is represented by the formulas:



\*\*denotes point of attachment to  $CAR-(L)_n$ ;

wherein:

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  each independently represents hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms,  $CH_2OR^7$  or  $CH_2OC(O)R^7$  where  $R^7$  is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl or a heteroatom containing group;

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  each independently represents hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms;

$R^6$  is independently a substituent; and m is 0 to 5 wherein when m is greater than 1, the  $R^6$  substituents may form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring.

15. The photographic element of claim 14 wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are independently alkyl,  $CH_2OR^7$  or  $CH_2OC(O)R^7$  groups containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms;  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are hydrogen; and  $R^6$  is independently a halogen, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an amido,

sulfonamido, ester, cyano, sulfone, carbamoyl, uriedo group, or a heteroatom containing group or ring.

16. The photographic element of claim 14 wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are hydrogen; and  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are as represented in the following Table:

TABLE

ETA No.	$R^2$	$R^3$	$R^6$
1	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> OC(O)iPr	H
2	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> OC(O)tBu	H
3	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> OC(O)Et	p-CH <sub>3</sub>
4	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> OC(O)Et	3,4-dimethyl
5	H	CH <sub>2</sub> OC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9-n</sub>	p-OCH <sub>3</sub>
6	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> OC(O)CH <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SMe	H

17. The method of claim 14 wherein the coupler moiety is a phenol or naphthol coupler moiety.

18. The photographic element of claim 19 wherein the ETA has a calculated log partition coefficient (c log P) between and including 2.40 and 3.50.

19. The method of claim 14 wherein the dye forming unit closest to the support is the red dye forming unit.

20. The method of claim 14 wherein the electron transfer agent releasing compound is contained in the least light sensitive layer of the dye forming unit.

21. The method of claim 14 wherein the silver bromiodide photographic element is contacted with the color developer for 60 seconds or less.

22. The method of claim 1 wherein the dye forming unit closest to the support contains a development inhibitor releasing compound.

23. The method of claim 14 wherein the dye forming unit closest to the support contains a development inhibitor releasing compound.

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